THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 11 APRIL, 1837. [NO. 9385.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Daily, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 11th April, 1837.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship SEVERN, Captain *H. Wake*, of 600 tons, register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a surgeon attached. A great portion of her cargo being engaged, will positively sail on the 20th instant. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to *Captain Wake* at their office.—Bombay 11th April, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Sailing 12th instant. The EUCLES, Captain *Smith*, has two Cabins disengaged, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 11th April 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Minerva*" "Captain *McPherson*" will sail with despatch for freight or passage Apply to,

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, April 8, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1837.

AUCTION, Tomorrow the 12th April *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for Sale by Auction at 11 A. M at their Rooms 5 Handsome Transparencies representing gothic Windows each measuring 9 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 5 in—5 do. do. representing Windsor Castle, Warwick Castle, Conway Castle, Tintern Abbey and Richmond each measuring 5 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 5 in. with pullies, rollers &c. complete, the above are worthy of attention—also a quantity of unbleached sheeting, Zebra Dresses, Europe Shawls, Pieces of Brown and White Duck Neck Stocks, an Invoice of Plated Ware of superior manufacture, just landed, consisting of Double and Single light Wall Shades Cuffers &c. six light Girandoles, an assort. ment of Handsome Porcelain Table ornaments, Cut Tumblers, Buggy and Jockey Whips, Black and Drab Silk Hats, an Invoice of Office Books, Ess. Peppermint Superior Eau de Cologne, superior Europe Oil Skin, Handsome Bird Cages, Manilla Cheroots, a quantity of very superior Gunpowder manufactured by "Hall" and is much approved of, Bundles of Wire Thread, Silk Stockings, Cotton Socks, Color'd Crape Books, Lucifers, and a variety of useful household furniture.

AT 1 A. M.

A Dennett, Horse and Harness, the Horse particularly steady in Harness, a Buggy, Horse and Harness, a Pair of Bengal Studbred mares, 15 1, 6 years old high, fast goers and steady in either single or double Harness, an Iron Grey Galloway, a Grey charger, a Dark Grey Horse 15 2 sound and quiet, is well broke and has fine action, a Grey Galloway a smart saddle horse, goes fast in Harness and is sound and quiet—a Chesnut stud bred Horse 14 2 high pleasant in saddle and fast and steady in Buggy together with any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 11th April, 1837.

TO BE SOLD. by Public auction, at *Eduljee Cursetjee Sons*, on Monday, the 24th Instant, at 3 o'clock, the house and grounds belonging to Lieutenant General SIR JAMES BARNS, on the Mahablueshwur Hills. The house is large and well situated in the centre of the Station of Malcolm Pait. The grounds are extensive and contain on one side of the road 10 acres and on the other 3 acres and 3 roods.

The Title Deeds of the property and a Plan of the Station, shewing the situation of the grounds, may be seen at *Eduljee Cursetjee's sons.*

FOR SALE.—A boat of the following dimensions.

Length	26	feet	10 inches
Breadth	8	,,	11 ,,
Depth	3	,,	1 ,,

Perfectly new, completly found in masts rigging, sails &c. of the best materials, built on an approved model and is in every way adapted for a Ships Long boat or a gentleman's sailing boat. The same may be seen and price known on application to *Cowajee Pestonjee.—Forbes Street*

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 11th April, 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart row 11th April, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given.—That the undersigned will dispose of by Lottery on Monday, the 15th May next, a House and ground situate in the vicinity of Baboola Tank, Mazagon Road, and belonging to the Estate of the late BYRAMJEE COWASJEE. The property will be drawn for at 2 o'clock P. M., should 12 of the Subscribers be present, and any one that may not have paid his subscription prior to the Lottery taking place will forfeit all advantages should he become the winner. Subscribers who have not yet paid the amount of their Subscription are requested to do so without delay to Messrs. FRITH, and Co.—Bombay, 8th April, 1837.

SORABJEE BYRAMJEE,
DADABHOY BYRAMJEE.

TO BE LET.—A Bungalow delightfully situated at Khandallah, for terms apply to Messrs. *Frith and Co.*—Nesbit Lane, 11th April, 1837.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—A very considerable portion of your space has been lately taken up by correspondents on the subject of steam communication with India, evincing a most laudable zeal in promoting that desideratum; but let me add also, very little discretion in applying it, which appear to me principally to result from a general ignorance of the measures now in progress for carrying their desires into effect on the one hand, and of frustrating them on the other.

As I happen to be familiar with what is going on in certain quarters, and see with regret the termination which, unless a timely direction is given to the public movement on the subject, is likely to be the result of all our hopes and aspirations, allow me to enlighten your readers as to what is the present state of the question, so that all who are anxious to exert themselves to promote the good cause, may have the opportunity afforded them of doing so effectually.

The public feeling on the question is now so sensibly roused, that the fear no longer is, whether the project will be carried into effect, but if, "when done it will be well done." Neither is there a doubt as to which route will be adopted, and by the Red Sea being so clearly proved to be the only eligible one, that I conceive it to be a mere waste of argument, and misdirecting public attention from the real difficulties of the case, to canvass or compare the merits of any other. My fears for the failure of the good cause spring from none of these sources, which are indeed only intended to divert the public mind from the true nature of the opposition which has to be encountered; and whilst your correspondents are fighting against shadows, wasting their time and your columns in arguing about the folly of persisting in the Euphrates route, or in ridiculing the lately broached idea of forwarding the mail-bags by messengers along its banks, or lastly by steaming round the cape, the enemies of the measure are silently and unobservedly maturing their measure for defeating it by stratagem. It will perhaps appear almost incredible that there should be enemies to a measure which has been proved beyond any contradiction to be an inestimable benefit both to the giver and receiver, to Britain and to India; and it it will sound still more strange to many that the directors of the East India Company, the very parties who ought to be foremost in promoting the measure are those who have been all along most adverse to it and will even now, if not overruled by better counsels and by public opinion, thwart and render nugatory the efforts of those warm friends of India who are ready at every sacrifice to themselves to establish the much wished for communication.

A very brief retrospect will, however, suffice to prove this assertion, and from the experience of the past let us learn wisdom for the future, discriminate between our friends and foes, and thus unite our forces and direct our energies so as to strengthen the former and disappoint the insidious attempts of the latter.

Two years since, this question was so powerfully agitated, that a committee of the House of Commons was granted to the petitioners for steam communication with India, who recommended its immediate establishment; and also that aid should be given towards the Euphrates expedition under Colonel Chesney for the purpose of testing the merits of that route. Previously to the passing of that resolution the East India Company opposed the establishment of steam communication with India without the slightest disguise, their object being to prevent so ready and rapid a channel of communicating to India, and thus strengthen the barrier which time and space presented to complaints from India being referred for redress at home. In short, their own natural timidity and desire to govern with as much ease as possible, led them to resist the measure so long as they could do so with a good grace, or even at all. The resolutions of Parliament, however, derived as they were from a most able report and voluminous evidence on the subject, led them so far to defer to the public wish as to give an apparent sanction to the project. They were naturally the parties who were then looked to to carry out the recommendation of that committee to establish steam communication with India *via* the Red Sea, into effect, and to take the lead in maturing, in conjunction with Government, a measure that would fully realize that suggestion. But their enmity to it could not be entirely overcome even by the evidence adduced in its favour, and whilst they "flattered us to the ear they disappointed us to the hope." Finding they could no longer utterly oppose, they resolved to temporise, and selected what they thought of two evils would be the least, and with the almost certain conviction of its failure, patronised the Euphrates expedition, by which means they postponed the settlement of the grand question, and soothed public feeling on the subject by letting it be supposed that they were seriously desirous to establish an overland communication with India, and were cordially testing the merits of the Euphrates route with that view. To the public generally it mattered little how the communication was established; to them the details and minutiæ of the advantages of either route were not familiar, and since the difference in point of time between the two was not material, they were quite content with the Company's pretended wish to bide the event of Colonel Chesney's expedition, and thought it but reasonable that its results should be ascertained before uselessly agitating the subject again. There were others, however, who saw clearly that the route by the Red Sea was the line which must ultimately be selected; that the Euphrates one was liable to objections and beset with difficulties, which would render it always uncertain, and lead to its being eventually abandoned. But even those who saw this, and who at once detected the actual motives of the East India Company, whilst deeply regretting the needless delay whichthis experiment would inevitably produce in retarding the fulfilment of the real object in view, felt no little interest in the success of Colonel Chesney's expedition, as one that would set the Euphrates question, as a route to India, to rest at once, and thus leave that by the Red Sea free from all competitors. Agreeably to their anticipations, that expedition has proved a complete failure, as far as its object of establishing a communication with India was concerned; and on this result being ascertained beyond a doubt, men's minds naturally turned to inquire what was next to be done?—Why the resolutions of the House of Commons recommending the Red Sea route had been so utterly neglected? But expectation waitin vain for some demonstration from the East India Company or the Government that such reasonable hopes would be realised. It was very far from the Company's intention to come forward in its support; and if no fresh stimulus had been given to the subject, gladly would they let it sink altogether with the unfortunate Tigris steamer in the river Euphrates. Here happily, however, a new era in the history of this struggle for the attainment of Steam communication with India began to dawn upon us, and a powerful impetus to be given to it, for which the East India Company were little prepared, and in dealing with which they have been obliged to change their whole system of tactics. This stimulus presented itself in the form of an Association lately established for the purpose of carrying on steam communication with India on such a basis as to embrace in equal advantages not only all the three presidencies of India, but China and Australia. Are your correspondents aware of the existence of such an Association? if not, let them now learn that there has been brought forward a well-matured plan for extending to all India the benefit of monthly steam-intercourse *via* the Red Sea, that its members consist of the leading East India merchants, who have subscribed such a sum as have enabled them already to lay their proposals before Government and the East India Company, and offer, on certain conditions and under due restrictions, to take upon themselves the entire fulfilment of a monthly steam-communication from London to Bombay, Galle, Madras, and Calcutta. The conditions are that Government give up their present line of packets, in the Mediterranean, and contract for £40,000 per annum, (less than the sum which it at present costs them,) with the proposed company, for the carriage of these mails, by their line of boats, from hence to Alexandria, and that the East India Company grant them £25,000 per annum, in return for which they will carry their despatches monthly, under the charge of a messenger to boot, to and from the places above-named. The remaining expences of the concern they propose to defray from the receipts of postages on private letters to India and from passengers.

Such offers as these placed the East India Company in a new and unlooked-for dilemma, Hitherto they had been magnifying the expense of the communication, and making the state of their finances—the injustice of saddling the poor natives of India with such a heavy annual charge as it would require—a principal ground for opposing the question. But this offer at once deprived them of that argument, £25,000 per annum, they could not deny, was but a small payment for the services tendered by the new Steam Association in return. In another point of view, also, this proposal of the Steam Associationwas unwelcome to the directors; it was a point *d'appui*, round which all the honest and sincere advocates in favour of steam with India could rally and concentrate their strength to force the measure to completion in the way proposed, or some no less satisfactory substitute, and the plans which the Association promulgated, fortunately embraced many hitherto conflicting views and interests, benefiting alike the residents on the east and west sides of the continent of Hindoostan. To meet this new and unlooked for feature in the state of the question, the East India Company have had recourse to other means than those hitherto so successfully employed for postponing its adjustment. Formerly, their calculations went to prove the great expense which such a measure would cause them to incur. Now, their advocates have the unblushing hardihood to state that their former data were all false, that it can be carried into effect on such a scale as will repay itself, and that the offer of the Steam Association should not be accepted because it can be performed cheaper by the East India Company: and whence let me ask, is this new light so suddenly derived? To what motive are we to attribute this sudden zeal, and increased knowledge on the part of the East India Company, to show how trifling is the pecuniary sacrifice required at their hands? Can any one doubt for a moment the *animus* which prompts it? Is it not to furnish a reason for their declining the offer of the Steam Association, and for retaining to themselves the power of the management, or, rather mismanagement of the measure, since they find that it will be carried into effect by others if not by them? Glad would I be could I think otherwise, for I freely admit that they were the parties to whose care such operations should have devolved. But when I know that from the first they have opposed the measure, and would heaven forgive me for the uncharitable thought if it be otherwise) only now step in and undertake it to prevent its being an instrument for good in the hands of others, and to retain to themselves the power of mismanaging, and when occasion offers, of abandoning it. I say that their agency and their motives are both alike to be distrusted.

Let the public, therefore, watch the present measures and their tendency with unceasing jealousy. They have a right to demand from the East India Company, if they will now insist on carrying them into effect themselves, arrangements no less ample those offered by the Steam Association, and guaranteed by the respectable names who form its committee, and let them apply this test to the East India Company, and thereby judge of the sincerity of their sudden conversion. It is proposed by the supporters of the East India Company that the packets necessary for keeping up the communication between India and Suez will form part of the Bombay marine—a steam flotilla! If so, what dependence can be placed on the permanency of the communication? Will their vessels not be called away to any other service connected with the marine, and is it to be believed that with such unwilling agents as the East India Company prove themselves to be in the cause, that occasions will not readily be found to crush the utility of the measure as a channel of correspondence, and render it an uncertain route? No such doubts could exist in the case of the Commercial Association proposed. They offer to provide a certain number of steam vessels best adapted for speed and for passengers for this service alone, and to extend the communication by branch steamers to all the three presidencies. Whether the East India Company, with their Bombay flotilla, will do this I leave the public to judge.

You will now perceive the position which the East India Company have hitherto occupied in the question is materially changed. They are driven from their aspects of solid opposition to one of three things:—They must either treat with the Steam Association, or undertake the plan themselves, or refuse to do one or the other. Not being prepared to incur the odium which this last would entail upon them, they will probably refuse the first and adopt the middle course. The duty of the public, therefore, I conceive now to be, to unite in using every effort to compel the East India Company to close with the offer of the Association, or if they decline that and retain to themselves the charge of accomplishing the measure, to insist on its being one as full and complete in all its details and ultimate prospects as that offered to us by the Steam Association. Now, is not the time that we ought to accept less at their hands. Here have we been waiting for years for such a measure, humbly supplicating for its being conceded in any form, but in vain, whilst the East India Company has played the dog in the manger, neither doing it themselves, nor suffering it to be adequately undertaken by others And when full and complete measure is offered to us by private enterprise, is it to be longer endured that we should be deprived, by the jealousy of the East India Company and its supporters, of such a consummation, and allow a half and half measure of their own to be set up. I am by no means interested in the Association, excepting as one of that body of the public which is desirous of seeing the best and most effectual means of Steam-communication with India at once established. I therefore leave the question whether such arrangements would be best intrusted to such an Association or to the East India Company, untouched by me. There are aguments on both sides which may be advanced by the parties themselves as claims for public confidence when it suits them so to do—suffice it for my present purpose to say that the members of the Association are too influential to allow their proposals to be viewed as chimerical, and thus coming from such a quarter, the public may, without arguing the respective merits of the two competing bodies too nicely, fairly compare them on equal grounds. In this light then let us call upon the East India Company, if they refuse to sanction the proposal of the Association, to produce a measure themselves in all respects no less complete, and it is to this end I would now wish earnestly to direct public attention.

The proposal of the Association to His Majesty's Government is not likely to meet with any opposition in that quarter, unless influenced by the East India Company, because the principle of contracting for the carriage of the mails is one already largely recognised by Government, and if acted upon in the instance of the General Steam Navigation Company for the carriage of the mail to Hamburgh, Holland, &c., why not for those in the Mediterranean? Neither on the score of expence is His Majesty's Government likely to object, because the offer of the Association, if accepted, places them at no more outlay than they incur at present, the same observation is applicable to the East India Company; the reasonableness of the demand made, may be tested by the disbursements on account of the "Atalanta" and "Berenice,"—*a fact*—requiring more subtlety than has been displayed to gainsay it. Is ministerial patronage to stand in the way of a national benefit? If that be the difficulty—let them surmount it by making it one of their conditions with the merchants to retain the appointment to the command of the Mediterranean steamers, a proposition which would be reasonable in itself, and perhaps be considered a safeguard for the public. However, Sir, the various tools that have been employed to stave off the accomplishment of this object are nearly worn out, and it is high time the public should know the real cause for delay.

Here I pause, then, and, in the anxious hope that these unstudied suggestions may accelerate the attainment of the object we all have so much at heart

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

P. S.

Landon, 2d February, 1837.

THE EUPHRATES.

*(From a Correspondent.)**

The documents which accompany this may be thought interesting in reference to the proposed overland communication By the Persian Gulf, which Government are resolved to try. The papers were forwarded [with permission to publish them] from a quarter which leaves no doubt of their authenticity, or, of the accuracy of the facts stated. They show what has already been done in effecting a regular, and, for that time, a speedy communication between India and Europe by the Gulf at a period (in 1798) when we were a small people in the East compared to our present condition, and when our resources and influence were consequently much more limited than they are at present. We had then not only to secure our despatches from the "intriguing ubiquity" of the French, who were ever, and every where ready to pick them up, but also to avoid the Gulf Pirates, whose career at that time had received no check The General order regulating the transmission of private letters by this monthly communication is dated December 1797. and operations commenced on the following 1st of January 1798. The papers give the result of 12 or 18 month's trial, but the communication was continued much longer, though, perhaps, not so frequently or regularly, until the termination of the war. It appears that this plan of establishing the channel of intercourse by the Persian Gulf, superseded one previously in operation by the Red Sea, and Suez. The latter line was abandoned, as experience had convinced the Government of that day, that it was "*not convertible into a regular channel of intercourse, but eligible occasionally*": the expense was likewise found to be much greater by the Red Sea line, and upon the recommendation of a committee appointed to report on the subject, the route by the Gulf was preferred and finally established. The mails were conveyed on dromedaries to Aleppo and Constantinople; the Euphrates was not then thought of for this purpose. This is a feature reserved for our own days, when after a period of nearly 40 years from its establishment, this channel is likely to return to its old course, and when times of peace and the powerful aid of steam enable us to as certain how far this view may form an important link of that chain which is to connect India to Europe. But public prejudice against the Euphrates route is likely to deprive us of the golden opportunity which now presents of deciding at once whether the river can be turned to advantage for this important object, or if its claims shall or must be set aside for ever. The tide of prejudice runs so strong that it will appear great presumption and temerity for any prudent man, however well meaning, to attempt to stem it at this moment. The public may be right, but will any impartial person, who is anxious merely to arrive at the true result, whether that be favorable or not, assert, that we have come to our conclusion on grounds such as he or any individual of good sense would be satisfied with, were he called on to decide a case affecting his own interests. We hear

the Euphrates pronounced impracticable both by the journals and in private society, but we meet with no one who is prepared to state the grounds on which such conclusion rests. On the contrary there exists an unwillingness to hear, and, on the part of the few who posses them, an anxiety to conceal, the facts of the case; thus we appear resolutely bent on throwing away at once, advantages which have cost the Country some expense to place at our disposal, and which, at all events merit a careful examination before we wholly relinquish them however such a mode of proceeding may benefit, or serve the views of any particular party, the interests of a whole community cannot be promoted in this manner. We ought therefore, not to be carried away with, but to regard with suspicion the groundless declarations so frequently uttered of late, by those opposed, with whatever views to the Euphrates route, "that the plan is all moonshine," "that the Expedition is a failure," "that it has ended in smoke" &c. for whether it ultimately prove a source of disappointment or not, it will be wise both for the credit of our judgment as a community and for our local interests, to weigh against these unsupported assertions, the assurances, of those who have actually navigated this river who possess the confidence of their country and king, and are surely entitled to ours, until at least, we have by our own observations proved that theirs had been incorrect.

Now what do all the officers of the Expedition positively and solemnly assert of the Euphrates, that from Bir to the Sea it is an eminently navigable river, and for a steamer of the dimensions of the Tigris practicable at all seasons of the year.

Colonel Chesney further asserts that compared to the Danube, the Rhine, and even the Nile, with all of which he is from personal observation acquainted, the Euphrates possesses superior advantages for navigation.

We are then told, that for a distance of 1197 miles from Bir to Bussorah, or of 1259 from the former place to the Sea, we possess the means of an easy river nagigation, and that in the course of this long line every mile, every foot, every inch of which conducts us most directly either to Europe or India, we meet with only two formidable physical obstructions worthy of mention, which even in their present state, are not such in their nature or extent, as to justify the idea of relinquishing on that account every advantage, which the river presents and what are these difficulties? The first we meet with, in proceeding from the Sea, are, the Lemloon Marshes extending between Grahim inlet and the Town of Lemloon a distance of 18 to 25 miles, direct, or 50 by the winding of the river. But before we reach the lower limit of these marshes we have traversed a noble strecth of this river, capable of floating a Frigate above Bussorah, a Steamer like the *Hugh Lindsay* to Korna, and any Steamer, somewhat smaller than the Cutter but adapted to sea navigation as far as Grahim inlet a distance of* miles from the sea. In passing through the Marshes the river separates into numerous channels, each of which is narrow, with sudden, sharp bendings; these with the lowness of the banks, which become inundated during the swell, when they are hard to distinguish, constitute the difficulties to be encountered in navigating this part of the Euphrates. The larger steamer of the expedition effected the passage without damage, but in the opinions of all the officers, to ensure the speedy and safe navigation of this section, it will be necessary to employ, in this particular part, a steamer of smaller dimensions than those recommended for the river generally, either above or below these Marsles as the passage will only occupy a few hours, the boat may be made *open*, and, in case one of the required size be insufficient to convey the contents of the larger vessels it is recommended that two or more be stationed here.

After passing the Town of Lemloon until we reach Bir, the river is described to present a "fine, deep, and gentle stream" with only one serious obstruction the passage at the rocks of Karabla. These are situated about* miles above Lemloon, and are formed by a stratum of Rock traversing the bed of the river, which here contracts into a narrow pass, with steep rocks on either side, and Masses of the same pushing upwards from the bottom. When the expedition passed this part there were 13 feet of water covering these rocks, so that they presented no manner if difficulty. The river was then assurred to be in its medium state between its maximum rise and depression, and allowing a depth of between 3 and 4 feet during the latter state, this will be sufficient for any steamer capable of navigating the upper part of the River generally, and if there exist any fear for the safety of the paddles in steaming through a passage so narrow, the utmost loss of time required in warping a vessel through by means of a hawser made fast in the middle of the stream is stated to be *two hours*. Besides, to remove the rocks altogether would be by no means a difficult or expensive operation. Here every shadow of difficulty terminates, and we proceed without further impediments to Bir or to Giabar Castle, which being 35 miles below Bir, and at the same time nearer to Aleppo by 8 miles is recommended as the extreme limit to which the navigation should extend. We cannot, therefore, until we have ourselves made the attempt and proved the above statement erroneous persist in asserting that the Euphrates from the sea to Bir is *not* navigable.

It must then be on other grounds that the general opposition against giving this route a fair trial is to be accounted for. But the public before lending the weight of its voice in favour of a party ought to inquire and be satisfied how far in so doing we are not putting off to a protracted period the time so ardently wished for by all, when a regular, an uninterrupted, a speedy and ecomical steam communication between India and Europe, shall, whether by one or other, or by both routes, be permanently established. Nothing short of this can secure the interest of the nation at large, and no other mode of proceeding will enable us to attain it, but by submitting to a patient and fair trial. By our present policy we are preferring a temporary and partial to the prospect of a permanent and general advantage. We would not, if we had the power, to act *spare* the H. Lindsay one or two trips although her services are to be employed on the grand object, and in settling this important point, does the Euphrates route offer, as is asserted, and generally believed the most speedy, the cheapest the only uninterrupted channel of intercourse, which must be used in connection with that by the Red Sea, in order to secure the latter object, the one which offers the greatest collateral advantages, of extending our commerce, of spreading the blessings of our civilisation, of strengthening our moral and political influence, or is all this visionary? If the latter be the result we ought to take the most direct means,—the first opportunity to prove it so. Then we shall pluck the thorn from our side! But we are told that our uninterrupted communication by the Red Sea is either physically impossible, or, if barely possible, must be maintained at an excess of expense over that necessary by the other route, that it can never be expected any patriotic Government would impose so grievous a burden on the community at large merely to serve the interests, the pressing temporary interests of a fraction of that community, by adopting one, before trying both routes. His lacs at stake for the moment, naturally make the merchant inexorable: *he* cannot spare the *Hugh Lindsay* on any object however promising, but which may fail here his interests so precious, often connected with, are opposed to, those of the community, his pressing necessities will be as urgent next year as they are this, the sacrifice must be made some time, and why not at present?

* The exact distanee as well as farther particulars are contained in papers now in the possession of the Chamber of Commerce.

No. 1.

Memorandum taken from the Bussora Records of the Overland Dispatches from London to Bombay as far as it can be made out

Date of letter Dispatched from London.	Dispatched from Constantinople.	Dispatched from Aleppo.	Arrival at Bussora.	Dispatched for Bombay.
1798.				
27th November	11th January 1799	25th January	10th February	12th February.
not known	20th ditto	not known	10th ditto	ditto
	25th ditto		12th ditto	ditto
1799.				
8th January	7th February	26th February	7th April	
	23d March	27th April	18th May	4th June.
		17th May	31st ditto	ditto
	2d May	9th June	26th June	18th July.
22d March	12th ditto	15th ditto	2d July	ditto
		18th ditto	2d ditto	ditto
not known	22d ditto	29th ditto	13th ditto	ditto
	11th June	2d July	16th ditto	ditto
	25th ditto	12th ditto	25th ditto	19th dttto
	27th ditto	by Bagdad	7th August	2d September.
	not known	13th August	27th ditto	ditto
		17th ditto	31st ditto	ditto
	5th July	25th ditto	8th September	26th ditto
23d July	28th August	not known	21st ditto	ditto
29th Ditto	3d September	22d September	7th October	10th October.
not known	25th August	not known	23d ditto	28th November.
	5th October	25th October	10th November	
	22d ditto	4th November	17th ditto	
27th September	16th November	by Bagdad	3d December	4th December
not known	18th November	3d Dec. by Bagdad	26th ditto	17th January 1800.
	14th December	27th December	12th January	ditto
1st October	22d ditto	by Bagdad	17th ditto	
not known	28th ditto	20th January	by Bagdad 21st Feb	not known.
Ditto	not known	15th February	6th March	
		25th April	8th May	
		8th May	22d ditto	
	10th May	17th May	31st ditto	
19th April	8th June	1st June	17th June	23d June.
not known	4th July	not known	12th July	not known.
	29th ditto	19th July	2d August	2d August.
15th July	10th August	9th August	26th ditto	not known.
not known	4th September	27th ditto	9th September	12th September.
Ditto	not known	16th September	1st October	not known.
Vienna 2d September.	18th September	22d ditto	5th ditto	
not known		3d October	11th ditto	
	29th September	24th September	11th ditto	26th October.
		by Bagdad	23d ditto	ditto
	1st October	12th October	27th ditto	18th November.
26th August	14th ditto	19th ditto	4th November	ditto
not known	1st November	by Bagdad	25th ditto	not known.
Ditto		15th November	29th ditto	ditto
10th October	not known	20th ditto	6th December	
		by Bagdad	12th ditto	

No. 2.

Report of such notices as Mr. Manesty's Letters afford of the Dispatch of Packets from Bussora towards Constantinople.

From what Month.		Dispatched from Bombay.	Arrived at Bussora.	Forwarded to Aleppo.	Arrived at Aleppo	Forwarded to Constantinople.
1798.		1 January Alert	30 January			
January	Original	2 February	21 March	not traceable	15 April	18 April.
	Duplicate.	Viper			19 Ditto	21 Do.
		Do. do.				
February	Original	2 March	17 April		4 May	6 May.
	Duplicate.	Antelope		8 May	18 Ditto	19 Do.
March	Original	2 April	5 May	6 Do.	20 Do	17 June.
	Duplicate.	Alert		17 Do.	1 June	
April	Original	3 May	21 June	22 June		
	Duplicate.	Cornet		7 July		
			S. Passage.			
May	Original	2 June	17 August	19 August	6 September.	9 September.
	Duplicate.	Drake		5 September	22 Do.	24 Do.
			S. Passage			
June	Original	17 July	22 Sept.	23 September	9 October.	12 October.
	Duplicate.	Fly		4 October		
			S. Passage.			
July	Original	19 July	24 Sept.			
Extra	Duplicate.	Viper				
			S Passage.			
July	Original	2 August	12 October	12 October	27 October	29 October.
General	Duplicate.	Alert		24 Do.	10 November.	14 November.
August	Original	4 September	13 Nov.	13 November	14 Do.	
	Duplicate.	Panther		29 Do.	29 December.	30 December.
September	Original	22 September	29 Nov.		1 January	2 January.
Extra	Duplicate.	Strambole				
September	Original	2 October	10 Dec.	12 December	2 January	3 January.
General	Duplicate.	Princess Augusta		4 January	29 Do.	31 Do.
October	Original	4 November	12 Dec.	14 December	1 January	2 January.
	Duplicate.	Drake		4 January	29 Do.	31 Do.
November	Original	1 December	13 January	13 January		
	Duplicate.	Comet				
December	Original	4 January	12 Feruary	14 February	17 April	18 This packet was
	Duplicate.	Alert	28 Ditto	17 April	21 Do.	opened reached Mr. Jones.
1799	Original	2 February	10 March	13 March	1 April	4 April.
January	Duplicats.	Droke		27 Do.	17 Do	
February	Original	22 Feb. & 1 March.	7 April	11 April		
Extra	Duplicate.	Cornet		26 Do.	19 May	
February	Original	7 March	10 April	12 April	11 May	14 May.
General	Duplicate.	Panther,		27 Do.		
March	Original	1 April	22 May	25 May	9 June	12 June.
	Duplicate.	Fortune		9 June	24 Do	25 Do.
April	Original	7 May	9 July			
	Duplicate.	Mary		28 July	11 August	12 August.
May	Original	4 June	15 August	17 August	9 September.	10 September.
	Duplicate.	Alert				
May	Extra	25 May Comet	31 July	31 July		

No. 3.

Register.	Of the Periods of arrival of Packets at, Bussora.	Bagdad.	Aleppo.	Constantinople.
1 Set of Packets Cornet	31 July		15 August	29 August,
2 Do. of do. do	Do.	8 August		25 Do.
Original packet Alert	15 August.		30 September	12 October.
Duplicate do. do	Do.		10 Do.	22 September.
Original do. Panther	25 Do.		Do.	Do.
Duplicate Do. do,	Do.		25 September	8 October
1 Set of Packets Antelope	15 October		2 November	11 November.
2 Do. do. do	Do.	23 October		10 Do
Original packet Cornet	9 November		26 November	10 December.
Duplicate Do. do	Do.		6 December	17 Do.
Original Do. Viper	Do.		26 November	10 Do.
Duplicate Do. do	Do.		6 December	17 Do.
Original Do Alert	19 Do.	30 November		19 December
Duplicate Do. do	Do.		7 December	22 Do.
	1800.		1800.	
Original Do. Panther	11 January		16 February	16 March.
Duplicate Do. do	Do.		10 Do.	28 February.
Original Do. Sharmon	3 February	14 February		6 March.
Duplicate Do. do	Do.		24 February	9 Do.
Original Do Viper	26 Do.		19 March	6 April.
Duplicate Do. do	Do.		6 April	20 Do.
Original Do. Panther	26 March.	28 March	11 Do.	22 Do.
Do. do. do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Triplicate Do. do	Do.	10 April	25 Do.	9 May.
Duplicate Do. do	Do.	28 March	8 Do.	25 April.
Do. do. do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Original Do. Alert	2 May	4 May	13 May	2 June.
Duplicate Do. do	2 Do.	4 Do.	22 Do.	7 Do.
Original Do. Lalla	10 June	12 June	27 June	8 July.
Duplicate Do. Do	10 Do.	12 Do.	22 Do.	9 Do.
Original Do. Viper	25 July	27 July	6 August	26 August.
Duplicate Do, do	25 Do.	29 Do.	19 Do.	30 Do.
Packet Shannon	7 August	8 August	23 Do.	3 September.
Original Packets Intripid	31 Do.	2 September	17 September	27 Do.
Duplicate Do. do	31 Do.	1 Do.	17 Do.	26 Do.
Do. do. Fly	10 October	12 October	27 October	
Box Fly	10 Do.	12 Do.	23 Do.	
Original Alert	2 November	3 November	19 November	
Box Alert	2 Do.	3 Do.	11 Do.	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Vincent, Enginer's from Belgaum.
Major Moore, Staff from Mhableshwer.
Bt. Capt. Elliott, H M. 40th Regt. from Deesa.
2d Lieut, Wemyss, Engineer's from Calcutta.
Asst. Surg. J. Fraser, 7th Regt. N. I. from Solapoor.
Lieut. Hibbert, Engineer's route to Belgaum.
Capt. Patch, 73d Regt. B. N. I. from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. G. J. Mant, Marine Bat. to Mhableshewer.
Ensign W. Gibbard, 16th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Boyd, 2d Gr. Regt. Kattiwar.
Surg. John Patch, 7th Regt. N. I. to Mhableshwer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th Instant the Lady of the Venerable Archdeac Carr, of a Daughter.

On the 10th March 1837, at Baroda. The Lady of Thomas C. Longhman, Esq. Bombay Civil Service of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Thomas's Church, on Saturday the 8th instant, by the Rev. Randall Ward, James Thomas C. Lucas, Esq. Commander of the John Marsh, to Eliza Rosina, daughter of the late W. G. Capon Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

7th April, Ship Shaw Allum, W. H. Blowers, Master from Cochin 6th March, Mangalore, 16th March left 25th March.

8th—Portuguese Brig Cassadore, J. A. de Silva, Master from Macao, 29th Dec. Singapore, Malaca, Penang and Cochin

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Conry, and female servant.

—Do.—Ship Pestonjee Bomanjee, James Thompson Master from Calcutta, 1st March

Passengers.—Mrs. Patch, Capt. Patch, and 4 Children Mrs. Thompson, and 2 Children, W. S. Grey, Esq. Merchant, Lieut. Wemyss, Engineers T. Johnson, 7 Native servant 1 European servant.

DEPARTURES.

7th April Barque Barbara, T. Beayley, Master to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Capt. Lawson, Capt. Cumberledge, Lieut. Norman, Doctor Fraser, Lieut. Moeklar, 2 Invalids from H. M. Ship Winchester.

—8th—Barque John William Dare, R. W. Evatt Master to Muscat.

THE COURIER.

TUSEDAY, 11th APRIL, 1837.

Letters received here mention the death of Rear Admiral Hayes C. B. well known as a scientific and gallant officer, a few days after receiving his Flag on the late promotion.

We insert to day the memorandum of an advocate of the Euphrates Route, and the more readily, because we believe an impression exists on the part of Colonel Chesney and his friends, that there has been some disinclination at Bombay, to allow his case to come fairly before the public. We disclaim it for ourselves, and in any opposition we have hitherto offered to the prosecution of his plans, have intended our objections rather to their present interference with the arrangements projected, viâ the Red Sea. As however the document now set forth is not confined to the mere feasibility of the Syrian Route, or its ultimate advantages, but also conveys disparaging observations on that of the Red Sea, we cannot let it pass without some comments, which certainly have not originated in a spirit of hostility to the plan itself, disconnected from present considerations.

With respect to the resolution of Government to try the Syrian Route again, with which this memorandum commences, allowance is to be made for that which has been penned, previous to the receipt of our late intelligence from home. Of the accuracy of the documents annexed there can be no question: but what do they shew—certainly not a speedy, and any thing but a regular communication between India and Europe viâ the Gulph, at the period to which they refer. Little is in fact to be collected from them, for neither of the papers shew the time occupied between India and England, or which of the packets ever reached their respective destinations. Indeed, from the blanks, it may be inferred that many of them, both to and fro, were lost between Bussora and Constantinople

No. 1. Shews that the time occupied between London and Bussora, varied from two to four months and a half, while in some instances between five and six months had elapsed, before they were despatched from Bussora for Bombay; and even then we find several packets, and in one instance, as many as five, forwarded together.

No. 2. Shews that, on an average, nearly three months elapsed before the packets from hence were forwarded from Aleppo: the time varying from two to three months and a half.

We should not however have thought it worth while to advert to these points, but have left the papers to speak for themselves, if it had not been for the quarter from which they come, and the ostentatious reliance placed upon them.

The grounds on which the previous channel of intercourse, by the Red Sea and Suez, was superseded for that of the Persian Gulph are not before us. The extreme disorganization of Egypt, at the time this took place, may have been among them, and its occupation by the French shortly after, left no option as to the continuance of the change. Between 1798 and 1802, the necessity and frequency of Overland Communication between India and England were most pressing, and during that period Egypt was closed, while our influence throughout the remaining territories of the Porte was at its zenith. But setting these matters aside, and not altogether relying on the logic of '*nous avons changé tout cela*' we may reasonably object to arguments founded on the state of things forty years ago in now discussing any question connected with Steam Navigation.

We come next to the public prejudice agaist the Euphrates Route which is likely to deprive us of the '*Golden opportunity which now presents* &c.' By '*golden*' we presume is meant an opportunity, to bring about which a great deal of gold has been expended, and by '*prejudice*' the very natural feeling towards a scheme, doubtful at all times, and the difficulties of which the sword of success has failed to cut after a deliberate stroke. The Euphrates Route has had its trial: a most unaccountable precedence and preference have been given to it, over the neglected route of the Red Sea: the one, with all appliances to boot, has proved a failure, the other, unaided by golden patronage, has already achieved the ultimatum of success, and we are not now to be accused of impatience, because we cannot consent to the postponement of the route within our grasp, until all the obstacles and difficulties of the Euphrates are overcome. Impracticability is an obsolete word. But, in modern parlance let us look to the impediments and inconveniences which present themselves on the face of this very memorandum in which indeed they are characterized, as *formidable physical obstacles*.—a precarious pilotage of fifty miles through the Lemloon Marshes, and this be it remembered is a permanent difficulty, and the transfer from one Steamer to another, and then to a third, increasing the number of links by this communication, in comparison with which the Red Sea Route is plain continuity. Of the waters and the rocks we pretend to say nothing, the last may be removed, and so may the Pyramids. But our Correspondent must know right well, that physical obstacles the mere navigation of the Euphrates are not the points to be considered, and that there are objections which are quite beyond the scope of modern Engineers.

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...y the most lasting and the most weighty ...t be that of permanent Arab hostility" These ...rds of Colonel Chesney in 1831 : and how is it ...y speculative anticipations of an alteration in the ..., if not in the present generation, at least in their ...nd-children. At the risk of incurring the charge of il...eral and narrow minded views, we must, as an Advocate ... mere Overland Communication in the first instance, ...otest against these philanthropic projects when placed ... competition with practical results. We seek but, for the present, for the certain and speedy transmission of our letters, and the security of our persons and property by ... overland route, neither of which has the Euphrates Route ... yet afforded, but, on the contrary, its dangers and uncertainty have been brought home to us, in the fate of those who proceeded by the *Hugh Lindsay* from hence in September last.

The general opposition, at least for the present, to the Euphrates Route, has now we think been sufficiently accounted for, without imputing it to idle prejudice.

The concluding remarks of our correspondent are a tissue of assumptions and assertions to which we cannot accede, however plausibly put forward. If the support of the Red Sea Route is to be attributed to a mere party, to whom and to what, may we ask, does the Syrian Scheme owe its countenance? This is a stone, to say the least of it, very indiscreetly thrown. In reference to it, we recommend to the perusal of our Correspondent, and of all our readers, a most able letter, of very recent English date, which appears in our number of to-day, and which lays bare the manœuvres and the motives, as understood at home, of those who profess to promote the Route of the Euphrates. We trust we may not have occasion to impute either to our local Government, or to that of India, an insidious co-operation with the secret views and wishes of the Court of Directors, but there has been a something in the past year, which looks very like playing the underhand game of their Masters, while the Public throughout India, have been led to believe that Overland Communication had their good wishes, and to the utmost of their power, their countenance and support. For the open enmity of the Court of Directors or of the Indian Governments we should care not, and, as it is, The London Association supported by the Community of India will be too strong for them, whether acting in league or not.

But again to our Correspondent.—we are very ready to agree with him that nothing short of an, uninterrupted, a speedy, and an economical Steam Communication per manently established can secure the interest of the nation at large, but not that there is no other mode of attaining it than by submitting to a patient trial of the Route of the Euphrates. This however, requires no comment : we can only feel surprised at the lengths to which a partizan will go. Again, what is meant by the Red Sea Route being but '*temporary and partial*,'—we presume that '*temporary*' is not used in the sense of *not permanent*, and if it applies to that portion of the year during which Steam Navigation has only not as yet been employed in it, it comes with a very bad grace from the Advocate of a Route, which under any circumstances could never be looked to alone and by itself; or it may perhaps be the drift of our Correspondent that, in order to secure an uninterrupted channel of intercourse, the Euphrates must be used in connection with the Red Sea, and yet that we ought not to avail ourselves of the Red Sea, or obtain even a temporary or partial advantage from that Route, until indeed reiterated experiments have established the efficiency as well as the economy, of the line of the Euphrates. The question of expence however will be best settled by the Parliamentary returns as to Colonel Chesney's expenditure, placed in juxta-position with the figures and the estimates of the London Association.

The expatiation on the advantages of commerce, contrasts very oddly with the fulmination at '*the inexorable merchants*'. We cannot help thinking however, that in this instance at least, their views are in accordance with those of all India, and sure we are that we have in the merchant, a very sound and sagacious guide.

As a parting suggestion we again remind those who may have intended to write by the *Hugh Lindsay* on the 28th instant, to refrain from sending their letters by her; a budget of these would serve as a pretext, in the absence of which she may not be despatched.

EUROPEAN INTELIGENCE.

BATH DINNER.

The Reformers of Bath gave a grand dinner to their Representatives, General Palmer and Mr. Roebuck, on Thursday last, in the Guildhall. Between four and five hundred persons were present; the proceedings were very spirited; and the speeches, in the present state of parties, highly interesting and important. The Mayor of Bath was in the chair. The loyal toasts having been drunk, "The Navy and Army" was given. Captain Mainwaring, R. N., returned thanks for "The Navy;" and Colonel Charles Napier, in acknowledging the compliment to "The Army," delivered the first reported speech of the evening. He avowed himself a Radical; but as there were many different kinds of Radicals, he would explain what *he* meant by the term—

He advocated Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and vote by Ballot. He advocated Annual Parliaments, because "short accounts made long friends;" and by this the Representatives would be brought annually before their constituents to render an account of their actions. He advocated Universal Suffrage, because he thought taxation and representation should go together. He advocated vote by Ballot, because without it the poor man was placed in danger, if he voted against the rich; and he was therefore compelled, oftentimes, to go to the hustings with bitterness in his heart and hypocrisy on his lip. He was an advocate for a Reform of the House of Lords, because he considered the present system bad and rotten, and required reformation.

Colonel Napair expreesed his decided hostility to the change in the Poor-laws of England. He regretted that Mr. O'Connel was opposed to Poor-laws for the Irish. from that hour he gave up Mr. O'Connell—

"Thank God, we have within our realm
Five hundred good as he."

Such men as Mr. Sharman Crawford and Mr. Lalor deserved the highest commendation.

The health of the Members for Bath called up General Palmer and Mr. Roebuck. The General praised the Whigs for their past services; and having known Lord Melbourne for thirty years, felt confident, that when Mr. Roebuck and his fellow-labourers had succeeded in agitating the public mind on the subject of Ballot, Short Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage, Lord Melbourne would yield to the wishes of the People. He regretted Mr. Roebuck's attack upon the Whig Government.

Mr. Roebuck was enthusiastically received. In reference to General Palmer's disapprobation of his attack on the Whigs, he said—

"What is the nature of the charge made against me? It consists in my having found fault with the Whigs for being so slow in your service. That 'is the very head and front of my offending. I ask you, for what did you elect me as your Representative? Was it that I should remain idle in my place in Parliament, and allow the Ministry to remain also? or was it not, as my honourable colleague said, that I and those associated with me should force the Government to adopt measures for the benefit of the People? That was the course recommended by my gallant friend himself; who, in the course of his speech, suggested that I and those who act with me should agitate the People to demand the Ballot, and then that Lord Melbourne could not refuse it. What, I ask, are I and my friends doing? Are we not now agitating, and endeavouring to make the People know at what a snail's pace Reform is going, and is likely to go unless we do agitate? and it is for this that I am put upon my defence. We are told that when the People are in a passion, the Minister will yield; and we are advised to agitate them. What, then, are we to think of those accusations against us, for appealing to the passions of the people, when an adherent of the Government declares that by pursuing that course they might have some reason to expect justice at their hands. All we ask is but justice at the hands of the Whigs; and, considering their professions, we are not unreasonable in expecting it of them. I and those who act with me at this time are anxious to increase the responsibility of the Government. We have been accused of wishing the Whigs to go too far. We have only asked, and it is but a reasonable request, that the Members who compose the Government and those who are in any way connected with it, should be at liberty to express their own conscientious opinions upon the various measures affecting the great body of the people. We have not asked the Whig Government to bring forward the question of the Ballot, or the Extension of the Suffrage, or the Repeal of the Rate-paying clause, or the Reform of the House of Lords. All we ask is, that when any of these important measures are brought before the House of Commons, every member of the Government shall be at liberty to give his free and conscientious vote. If the Melbourne Government should go out of office to-morrow, or a short time after the meeting of Parliament it will be their own fault, because they do not grant the reasonable demand of the People. Its fall will be its own suicidal act, and not the act of the party to which I belong. All we ask is justice, and if they refuse us justice—(*Several voices*, "*Turn them out!*")—yes, we will turn them out. (*Cheers.*) I am of that class of Reformers who, some men say, go too far; but I appeal to you, my constituents, whether you do not approve of that conduct which demands of the Whig Government such trifling concession on the part of the People. (*Several voices*, "*We do!*" *and cheers.*) I am glad that in your opinion, I do not go too far. I was anxious fully to ascertain your sentiments on that subject; for I should not be worthy of being your Representative unless I really and truly represented you to the fullest extent and meaning of the term."

There were persons who were continually crying out "wolf," and telling them that if the Whigs were turned out, they would make peace with the Tories, and oppose the People—

Colonel Baillie—"I deny that."

Mr. Roebuck—"Colonel Baillie may deny it if he likes, but he should not interrupt me."

Mr. Murch (an Unitarian Minister)—"Surely any freeman has a right to express his opinion."

Mr. Roebuck resumed—

"I ask the meeting to consider what must be the state of those men's minds who, when I am discussing a matter of such great importance as the existence of a Ministry, allow their temper to break through all order and decorum, and forgetting the company in which they are placed, let out their natural spirit. I was talking to you in a simple way, and placing the danger before you, which you, as honest men, should look in the face, when I was interrupted. The people ought to weigh well in their minds and consider what should be done in the event of the Whigs granting their demands; at the same time, they should adopt a line of conduct, and look well to consequences, should these demands be rejected. It is at all times dangerous to tamper with the truth. When any independent man in the House of Commons, gives his vote; ay or no, he is called upon to express an opinion on it; and the first question he naturally asks himself is, whether his opinion is in accordance with his vote: and can I then not be allowed an opinion whether the Government which I am called upon to support, and which has denied and opposed the just demands of the People, is deserving of my confidence? The position in which the Whig Government stood in respect to the country was not produced by the party with which I act. The Whig Government have brought themselves to it. I am not the Radical that will destroy the present Government. But the Whig Government will destroy itself, because they refuse the fair demands of the People, which, if they granted, would secure to them the support of the People. They say that they are the friends of liberty: if so, let them make that small sacrifice required of them. They say that they hold office solely for the benefit of the People: let them, then, give that small boon to the People, and they may continue to hold office.

He referred to the recent conduct of Mr. O'Connell—

"Of Mr. O'Connell I shall never speak but in the most respectful terms. He has lived a life of usefulness, and has effected, by his extraordinary ability and experience, what no other man could have accomplished. If, therefore, I now express an opinion that may be unpalatable to Mr. O'Connell it is painful to my feelings. Mr. O'Connell says the Melbourne Government is doing justice to Ireland. I deny it. It is not doing justice, in bestowing places of profit on one section of the Irish gentry, in giving some good appointments and some fair promises. No new law had been passed in favour of Ireland; and we might to-morrow see perpetraded in that country all those evils which formerly existed there, as far as the law is concerned."

The fact was, that a dangerous crisis—gloss it over as they would—had arrived; and it was now plain that the Radicals must either cease to be the Representatives of the People, or compel the Whigs to do justice if they remained in office.

Mr. Roebuck proposed the health of Sir William Molesworth.

Sir William Molesworth expressed his approbation of the course pointed out by Mr. Roebuck, for the adoption of the Popular party in the House of Commons. By insisting that Reform measures should have fair play, and submitting to the unbiassed judgment of the House and the Country, they would regain the confidence and support of the People; and thus, so far from aiding the Conservatives, most effectually oppose them—

"I, indeed, should be most sorry to see a Tory Government in power; for my political hatred to that party is uncompromising and unquenchable. it results from a conflict of principles which are irreconcileable. But if, in order to keep a Whig Government in power it be necessary that the Members of the popular party should cooperate with them in doing nothing—should suppress their opinions—should shrink from attempting to carry out their principles—should thus produce in the minds of the People a doubt of their zeal, a suspicion of their honesty, and should thus engender a baneful feeling amongst the masses that their leaders are playing the old game of the factious by mutually compromising their principles for the sake of power, or for the sake of the good things which result from being connected with those in office—if these are the only means by which a Whig Government can be kept in existence, then, I, contend, the sacrifice is too great a one; for it is a sacrifice of principle. It is said that we ought to overlook minor import—we ought not to insist upon questions of minor import—we ought not to consider slight shades of distintion, which may produce disunion amongst us: we ought to obtain as much as we can, and rejoice. And undoubtedly we ought to obtain as much as we can, provided that by so acting we do not sacrifice the means of soon obtaining more. For this purpose. I should advise that we support a Whig Government, provided no sacrifice of opinion is required from us—provided the same fair play is accorded to our opinions as we accord to theirs. But is the Ballot merely a minor difference of opinion? Ask this question of the shopkeepers in the town, of the tenantry in the counties; ask this question of the dependent electors throughout the whole of this empire; and their answer will be, that without secret suffrage the elective franchise is an evil—a curse to them. Is the repeal of the Rate-paying clause—is an extension of the Suffrage—is an abolition of the Church-rates—is an abolition of the Corn-laws—is an abolition of the Irish Church—is a reform in the Army—is a reform in the Universities—are all these, I ask, questions of minor import? ("*No no!*") Are our feelings with regard to the House of Lords merely a slight shade of distinction amongst ourselves, which we can overlook? Are these questions with reference to which the Representatives of the People can abstain from voting and expressing their opinions in the House of Commons? Are these questions upon which men are loudly to declaim, and energetically to express their convictions on the hustings, and thereby obtain the votes of their constituents; and then in the House of Commons are the questions to be suppressed, to be forgotten, or to be voted against, upon the plea that the discussion of them might be injurious to Ministers? (*Loud cheers.*) Is conduct like this to be tolerated in those who call themselves the Representatives of the People? Ought they to be permitted to act in so servile and discreditable a manner? If the present Administration do not make up their minds to a very different line of policy—if they do not consent to a fair and equal union between themselves and the popular party—if they will not make the Ballot an open question, I do most firmly and sorrowfully believe their tenure of office will be short."

He firmly believed that the the course the Radicals were now taking, so far from being disagreeable, was secretly approved of by the best and worthiest men in the Ministry; and he did not believe it would drive the Whigs into the Tory ranks, or into private life—

"The members of the Popular party ought on every possible occasion to make known their principles: they ought to attempt, by reiterated arguments and repeated discussion, to diffuse their opinions amongst the masses. They ought to seize upon very opportunity of proving to the People that they are in earnest, by attempting to carry out their principles, by treating as foes all who stand in their way. By thus acting, they will excite afresh the enthusiasm of the People, and ultimately be enabled to defeat, if necessary, the combined forces of the aristocratic factions, for the people, if united and determined, are irressistible."

[Vehement cheering, which lasted for several minutes, greeted Sir William Molesworth at the conclusion of his speech.]

The health of Mr. Leader was then given; and that gentleman returned thanks in an eloquent speech; dwelling principally on the evils of hereditary legislation. The House of Lords stood first among the institutions that required reform—

"Take first the House of Lords. Let us give to that House all due precedence, for it stands first in the common aceptation of rank: it stands first also as the supporter of every abuse. It stands first as the opponent of the wishes of the country. It stands first as the oppressor and insulter of the Irish nation. It stands first as the obstacle to all improvement. And it stands, if not first, at least very near the first, on the People's list of abuses which must be reformed."

It was said that the interest of the Lords were not different from the interests of the People, and that the Lords had always acted for the interests of the country—

"Let any man who, unconvinced by the events of the last two sessions, yet believes so unfounded a statement, merely refer to the Statute-book. That is peculiarly the book of the Aristocracy; the contents of it were mostly imagined by their creatures, drawn by their lawyers, made law by their legislators. Is it not full of aristocratical laws against the interests of the People? Look to the laws regulating the descent of real property; look to the laws bestowing privileges on the possessors of landed estates; look to the laws requiring a landed qualification for Members of Parliament, and other offices of trust and honour; look to to the Game-laws; and, above all look to the Corn-laws, which compel the poorest of the people to pay an exorbitant price for bread, to the greater glory and profit of the Aristocracy. Do these, and many more similar laws, satisfy you how far the interests of the Aristocracy are identified with the interests of the People? Do they not prove and publish as a matter of record, that the interests of the People have been, and are, sacrificed to the interests of the Aristocracy?"

But it was said that the prosperity of England was mainly owing to the Lords—

"What, indeed, have the Lords ever done for the prosperity of England? Have they, by their enlightened, patronage, encouraged the arts and sciences? Have they, by their talent or energy, established manufactures, fostered the advance of trade, or enlarged our commerce? Ask the People of Manchester if they are indebted to the House of Lords for their enormous trade? Ask the men of Birmingham if they owe their iron-works to the House of Lords? Was Locke one of the aristocracy? Was Newton one of the order? Were Watt and Arkwright hereditary legislators? Away with the fallacy of England owing her prosperity to lordly legislation! She owes it to qualities despised by the hereditary great—and those qualities are plebeian intelligence, plebian enterprise, plebeian industry, and plebeian perseverance. But though evidenty not very useful, some men think them very ornamental, and are continually extolling the Aristocracy for their elegance and refinement. Such men seem to have fixed their eyes with so intense an admiration on the Corinthian capital, that they overlook the base which supports it. But even supposing the Aristocracy to deserve this praise, it is but a poor and unsatisfactory answer to the People, when they demand reform of abuses and a fair share in the legislation, to tell them that they have the great fortune to be blessed with a most refined and elegant Aristocracy."

He strongly urged agitation for the Ballot, for neither was bribery discontinued under the Reform Act nor intimidation beaten down. It was most gratifying to know that the Ballot was making rapid progress in the country: let every effort be made, and no rest from agitation allowed till the Ballot had become part and parcel of the law of the land—

"But, say some of our friends, who advocate the weak policy of attempting to conciliate the Tories, at the same time that they profess an earnest desire to assist the cause of Reform, how can we possibly carry such measures as these against the tremendous power of the Conservatives? Let such of our friends as shrink from collision with the Conservatives remember what has already been done. When the chances of success were so doubtful as to make even the boldest faulter—when the Aristocracy dictated to the entire Legislature—when the People were totally unrepreseuted in what was called, as it were in mockery, the House of Commons, against odds ten times greater than what we have now to encounter—the Reformers then stood and triumphed; the first steps, that most difficult of all steps, was bodly made by them. It would be to all Reformers an everlasting disgrace if they should now fail through weaknes, or misunderstanding, or faintheartedness, to advance steadily in that path which has been at so much risk and labour pointed out and prepared for them by their zealous predecessors."

The cunning Tories flattered themselves that they should get into power though the disunon or Reformers—

"Do they vainly hope that the Radicals will shrink from their duties in the House of Commons, because the Ministers are less decided in their conduct then they would wish to see them? Do they foolishly imagine that the Radicals are men to oppose, or even to fail to support good measures emanating from the Government, because they would like those measures to be more comprehensive? Cannot the Tories form an idea of support which shall be neither servile nor submissive, nor mere partisan support? Can they not picture to themselves an independent body of men cooperating with a Government, and, at the same time, attempting to improve its measures, not for the sake of place or party, but for the sake of principle, and in order to exclude from power the most illiberal party which ever attempted to govern a great country? Trusting to apparent fictions of their own creation, the Tories are already anticipating a triumph, not through their ownstrength, but through the dissensions which they hope to see break up the Reform party. Already the Tory papers are full of boasting predictions—there are smiles and congratulations amongst the followers of Toryism—pleasing visions of Downing Street dance before the eyes of the Tory ex-officials—dreams of place and patronage and quarter-day brighten the slumbers of the Tory subalterns—there is great joy at the Carlton. Let them rejoice in vain-glorious confidence over the prospect of their returning to power: should the reality ever arrive, they will find it far different from their present anticipations. The People of England will not be governed on Tory principles. Scotland has declared against them. Ireland has risen in energetic opposition against the faction, which, after having domineered over her for years, has at last added insult to injustice. But the Popular party of the three countries remain steadfast in purpose, faithful to the cause of Reform; and they will assuredly triumph over the machinations of any faction, or of any Ministry which may vainly attempt to hold the reins of Government against the wish of a majority of the nation." (*Protracted Cheering.*).

The next toast was "Colonel Napier, and Justice to Ireland;" which elicited a speech of two hours' duration from the Gallant Colonel. Owing to its great length, this speech is very imperfectly reported. He believed that the only way to get justice to Ireland was to have Government that would do justice to England.

But how are they to obtain such a Government? By looking closely after them, to see that they did their duty, and turning out those who did not act well. By noting the promises of individuals when out of office, and seeing that they kept their promises when in power. They all recollected the events of six years ago, when the Duke of Wellington, without any rhyme or reason, in one of those moments of darkness which sometimes obscured the brightest intellect, volunteered the statement that the Government of the country was then, practically, the best on earth, and theoretically not to be improved—how the whole of the British People rose and told him he was wrong—that it was full of absurdities, and in practice corrupt and oppresive and needed much reform. The Tories were a stiff-necked generation—men who defied the omnipotence of the People. When the thunder of Reform was heard, both Whigs and Tories went forth and trembled; but each, after his kind, eager to avert the consequences from himself. The Tory retired in dismay; but the Whig professed a joy which he only felt outwardly, and, crawling, offered to lead the Reformers. Lord Grey—that Lord Grey who had resolved to stand by his order—seeing an opportunity of gaining power and emolument, come forward as the leader of Reform. For some time the ship was rocking to and fro, and did not reach the destined port. At one moment it was the King who was said to be against it; but his Majesty soon gave a proof of the falsehood of such statements. Then it was the persons about the Court; but about them the People cared not. They saw the rabid fury of some of the despots in the House; and witnessed the desperation of the children of corruption out of the House; of these, the leaders were the parsons. The People did not then see the temerity or treachery of the Whigs. They rose against the crew of Oligarchs who know that if the voice of the People were weak in their demand for Reform, their right arm would be sufficiently powerful, and would be raised and take it. Then it was that all opposition vanished, and Lord Grey carried, his measure; but further, much further, than he intended. Thus had they seen the opposition of the Duke of Wellington, the aversion of the Court, and the consequent array that had been brought forward against Reform, become quite powerless when opposed to the will of the People.

The union with Ireland had been denounced by Earl Grey, as a measure founded in blood and perfectly in injustice—

When the Irish patriots, after their long night of sorrow and of suffering, saw Lord Grey then at the head of the Government, they naturally thought that the time had arrived when they could demand justice for their oppressed country. They asked for justice, or a repeal of the Union. What was the reply of Lord Grey and the Whigs? Justice!—No; the Whig Ministers gave the Irish a sword to smite, a torch to burn them, and a rope to hang them. Lord Grey, in passing the Coercion Bill, made it so odious that it never could be adopted as a precedent, and the Whigs would have all the credit and honour of it to themselves. Lord Grey and the Whigs knew very well that if there were to be a House of Commons in Ireland, it would not be elected under the old rotten system; that Household Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and shorter Parliaments, would be adopted, and that the sores of unhappy Ireland would be laid open, and the unjust Judge be driven from the bench—that the Secretaries' Sheriff could no longer pack the jury-box with the bloodhounds of Orangeism—that Protestant ascendancy and jobbing in tyranny would be over—and that tithes would be abolished. They knew that that scarlet strumpet of the state, the Irish Church, would no longer be permitted to play her bloody and fantastic tricks before a frowning God—that her ministers would no longer be allowed to dip the Bible in gore, in the blood of murdered infants, and hold it to the nostrils of widows whose children had been slaughtered.—(*Loud cheers.*)

In matters of public business there was nothing more incapable than a Whig—

But the writing was on the wall, and the Whigs, more learned than Belshazzar, would not require a Daniel to interpret it for them. The Whigs had boasted that they had given the Reform Hill to Engiand, a constitution to India, a Municipal Reform Bill to this country, and also a Poor-law Amendment Bill. With regard to the Reform Bill, the People owed all that was bad in it to the Whigs, and all that was good in it to themselves. With respect to the constitution for India, he could say but little; they however, created three Whig places for their followers, of twelve, thousand a year each. They had changed the name of slavery among the Blacks to that of apprenticeship, at a cost of twenty millions to this country. As regarded the Corporation Bill, they had given one to England, dashed and brewed up with as much Toryism as they could put in it; and even that they refused to give to Ireland. It was true it had been stated that that was the fault of the Lords, that the Lords were the enemies of the English and Irish People yet when the people girded up their loins, and were ready for the fight, and cried "Down with the Lords—(*Cheers*)—then it was Lord John Russell, in his small weak tones, like a Chinese mandarin on a chimney-piece—(*Laughter*)—said he was opposed to all organic changes. The Lords debarred the People of their rights, and the Whigs stepped in to prevent the People putting down the Lords. With regard to the Poor-law Amedment Bill, the Ministers had been supported in that measure by many upright and able politician who then thought it a good bill. But he differed from them; he thought it a bad bill, and would say without fear, that he believed it was intended by its authors—mind, not sup-

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porters—as a bill for raising rents—that it was a landlords' bill.

On the O'Connell alliance with the Whigs, Colonel Napier said, that.

In consideration of the position in which Ireland was placed, the English Radicals had given Mr. O'Connell an honest support, and waived many an important question that the Tories might not again get into power, and have the governing of Ireland ; but now that he had established the National Association, there they were strong enough to resist any ephemeral government. Mr. O'Connell had better, with this machine, join the English Radicals. This he ought to do. At all events, it would be the duty of the English Radicals not to sacrifice their principles to the double-dealing of any faction.

In conclusion, the Colonel recommended agitation for Peerage Reform—

The Lords sprung from the People : they did not fall like manna from heaven, and care should be taken that they did not become like locusts on the land. Hitherto the People had only cried out " Reform the Lords ;" but if they went on in their present course, the cry would be " Up with the People, and down with the Lords !" But he trusted, ere that time arrived, they would get justice for Ireland, justice for England, and justice for the whole world. (*Prolonged cheering.*)

A few more toasts were drunk, and the meeting broke up about twelve o'clock.

DEANS AND CHAPTERS v. BISHOPS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

We have received a pamphlet on the Ecclesiastical Commission, by the Rev. Sydney Smith. Any publication edited by Mr. Sydney Smith must be a treat but upon so rich a subject it is a luxury of the highest order. The performance is very fleshy and highly flushed, but marvellously pleasant to behold, and carries with it a might more than a match for a whole Bench of Bishops. When we quoted the good old rule of the freebooter, *Rob Roy*—

" That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

we anticipated Mr. Sydney Smith's key to the Bishop's plan of Reform at the expense of the Deans and Chapters. " The real distinction," says he, " is between the weak and the strong—between those who have the power to resist encroachment and those who have not." As for the Bill of last Session, he says, " There is purple and fine linen in every line of it." This was the inevitable consequence of the constitution of the Church Commission, in which the Bishops were sure to have every thing their own way. These holy men, having the spoon in their own hands, have borne in mind, and most energetically acted on the maxim, " Help yourselves, and Heaven will help you !"—indeed, it may be observed that, in acting up to this maxim of helping themselves, they have put forth claims to the help of Heaven, which they have not exorted to a like degree in any devotional office, and we may safely add that, if Heaven helps them as they would help themselves, their worldly condition will be incomparably more enviable than that of their neighbours, the Deans and Chapters. We think we may justly pride ourselves on having been the very first to raise our voices against the farce of this Ecclesiastical Commission. We foresaw the working of it—the beggar-my-neighbour game which must be played by the Prelates. It was an express invitation, like that of *Falstaff* to *Pistol* the Bishop of London, and *Shallow* the Archbishop of Canterbury.

" Come, Pistol, utter more to me ; and, withal, *devise something to do thyself good*. Boot, boot, Mr. Shallow. *Let us take any man's horses*; [their Reverences would rather take the stalls] laws of England are now at my commandment. Happy are they which have been my friends ; and wo to my Lord Chief Justice."

How exact a paralled is this to Mr. Sydney Smith's description of the objects proposed by the Bishops, because they have the power of devising " something to do themselves good." Mr. Sydney Smith is angry with those who call this squabble about patronage between the Bishop and Cathedral bodies a disgraceful squabble." Such is our deference to his opinion, that we will henceforth call it a graceful squabble.

" This squabble about patronage is said to be disgraceful. Those who mean to be idle, and insolent, because they are at peace, may look out of the window and say, 'This is a disgraceful squabble between Bishops and Chapters ;' but those who mean to be just, should ask, *Who begins?* The *real* disgrace of this squabble is in the attack, and not in the defence. If any man puts his hand in my pocket to take my property, am I disgraced if I prevent him ? Churchmen are ready enough to be submissive to their superiors ; but were they to submit to a spoliation so gross, accompanied with ignominy, and degradation, and to bear all this in submissive silence ?—to be accused of Nepotism by Nepotists, who were praising themselves indirectly by the accusation, and benefitting themselves directly by the confiscation founded on it ?—the real disgrace would have been to have submitted to this ; and men are to be honoured, not disgraced, who come forth, contrary to their usual habits, to oppose those masters whom, in common seasons, they would willingly obey, but who, in this matter, have tarnished their dignity, and forgotten what they owe to themselves and to us."

In another place Mr. Sydney Smith says of the Bishops :—

" I should have thought, if the love of what is just had not excited the Commissioner Bishops, that the ridicule of men voting such comfortable things to themselves as the Prebendal patronage would have alarmed them ; but they want to sacrifice with other men's hecatombs, and to enjoy, at the same time, the character of great disinterestedness, and the *luxury of unjust spoliation*. It was thought necessary to make a fund ; and the Prebends in the gift of the Bishops were appropriated to that purpose. The Bishops who consented to this have then made a great sacrifice—true, but they have taken more out of our pockets than they have disbursed from their own. Where, then, is the sacrifice ? They must either give back the patronage or the martyrdom ; if they choose to be martyrs—which I hope they will do—let them give us back the patronage : if they prefer the patronage, they must not talk of being martyrs—*they cannot combine the sweets of rapine with the odour of sanctity*. We are told, if you agitate these questions among yourselves you will have the democratic Philistines come down upon you, and sweep you all away together. Be it so ; I am quite ready to be swept when the time comes. Every body has their favourite death : some delight in apoplexy, and others prefer marasmus. I would infinitely rather be crushed by democrats, than, under the plea of the public good, be *mildly and blandly absorbed by Bishops*."

He describes the Commission thus :—

" The Lay Commissioners, who are members of the Government, cannot and will not attend—the Archbishops of York and Canterbury are quiet and amiable men, going fast down in the vale of life—some of the members of the Commission are expletives—some must be absent in their dioceses—the Bishop of London is *passionately fond of labour*, has certainly *no aversion to power* is of *quick temper*, great ability, thoroughly versant in ecclesiastical law and *always in London*. He will become the Commission ; and when the Church of England is mentioned, it will only mean *Charles James of London*, who will enjoy a greater power than has ever been possessed by any Church man since the days of Laud, and will become the *Church of England here upon earth*."

Further : —

" I was at school and college with the Archbishop of Canterbury . fifty-three years ago *he knocked me down with the cheessboard for checkmating him*—and now he is attempting to take away my patronage. I believe these are the only two acts of violence he ever committed in his life : the interval has been one of kindness, gentleness, and the most amiable and high-principled courtesy to his clergy. For the Archbishop of York, I feel an affectionate respect —the result of that invariable kindness I have received from him and who can see the Bishop of London without admiring his superior talent—being pleased with his society without admitting that, *upon the whole*, the public is benefited by *his ungovernable passion for business* ; and without receiving the constant workings of a really good heart, as an atonement for the occasional excesses of an impetuous disposition ? I am quite sure if the tables had been turned, and if it had been his lot, as a Canon, to fight against the encroachments of Bishops, that he would have made as stout a defence as I have done—the only difference, is, that he would have done it with much greater talent."

If the Bishop of London were a Canon in these days, we do not agree with Mr. Sydney Smith that he would fight the battle with more talent, but we are pretty confident that he would have played off the chessboard at his Grace of Canterbury's head. Mr. Sydney Smith complains bitterly of the Whigs for having constituted such a commission, saying touchingly, " I do not choose in my old age to be tossed as a prey to the Bishops ;" and we agree that the sooner Ministers separate themselves from this sordid job, the better for their credit ; for so long as they are mixed in it they will be nothing more than the cats' paws of the Bishops. For our own parts we think this a quarrel full of advantage to the public. When a high Churchman like Mr. Sydney Smith complains that the Bishops turned the Church out of window the moment they applied themselves to the ordering of it, what must be the inference as to the effect of the meddling of the same holy men in temporal affairs, equally within the range of their appetites and temptations, and so much beyond the sphere of their experience and knowledge ?—*Galignani's Messenger, January* 20.

CHARTER OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

" Whitehall, Dec. 1, 1836.

" My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Charter of the University of London. His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of your Lordship as Chancellor, and of Mr. Lubbock as the first Vice-Chancellor of the University. I feel confident that it is not necessary to recommend to your Lordship either a zealous attention to the interests of learning, or a constant regard to those principles of religious freedom, which have furnished motives for the Royal grant. I have no less reliance on the distinguished men who are associated with yourself and Mr. Lubbock in the University. You may be assured that, on my part also, I shall esteem it an honour to co operate in the advancement of an institution destined to confer the distinctions justly due to proficiency in literature, science, or art, without imposing a test of religious opinions, or binding by the fetters of the seventeenth.century the talent and merit of the present enlightened age—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient humble servant, (Signed)

" The Earl of Burlington, etc. " J. RUSSELL."

CHARTER.

Wheras we have deemed it to be the duty of our royal office, for the advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education ; and considering that many persons do prosecute or complete their studies, both in the metropolis and in other parts of our United Kingdom, to whom it is expedient that there should be offered such facilities, and on whom it is just that there should be conferred such distinctions and rewards as may incline them to persevere in these their laudable pursuits. Now know ye, that for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in literature, science, and art, by the pursuit of such course of education, and of rewarding them by academical degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned there unto, we do, by virtue of our prerogative royal, and of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, will grant, declare, and constitute, Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin William Cavendish, Earl of Burlington ; the Right Rev. Father in God Edward Lord Bishop of Durham ; the Right Rev. Father in God William Lord Bishop of Chichester ; our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux ; and our trusty and well-beloved George Biddel Airy, Esq., our Astronomer Royal, and Fellow of the Royal Society ; A. Amos. Esq., Barrister-at-Law ; T. Arnold, D. D. ; J. Austin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ; N. Arnott, Esq., Doctor in Medicine ; J. J. Bacot, Esq. ; Francis Beaufort, Esq., Captain R. N. Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and F. R. S. ; A. Billing, Esq., D. M., and Fellow of the Royal College of physicians ; W. T. Brande, Esq., Vice-President of the Royal Society ; J. Clarke, Esq., D. M., Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society : P. C. Crampton, Esq., D. C. L., F. R. S., our Surgeon-General in Ireland ; J. Dalton, Esq., D. C. L., and Fellow of the Royal Society ; W. Empson, Esq., Barrister at Law, Professor of General Polity and the Laws of England, at the East India College ; M. Farady, Esq., D. C. L., Fellow of the Royal Society ; Sir S. L. Hammick, Bart., D. M., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and F. R. S. ; J. S, Henslow, Clerk, M. A., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge ; C. Hewett, Esq., D. M., and Downing Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge ; T. Hodgkin, Esq., D. M. ; F. Kiernan, Esq. ; J. G. S. Lefevre, Esq., F. R. S. ; J. W. Lubbock, Esq., Vice-President and Treasurer of the Royal Society ; Sir J. M'Grigor, Bart. D. M., D. C. L., F. R. S., Fellow of the College of Physicians, one of the Physicians Extraordinary, and Director-General of the Army Medical Board ; R. R. Pennington, Esq., J. Quain, Esq., D. M. ; J. Rideout, Esq., P. M. Roget, Esq., D. M., Secretary of the Royal Society ; N. W. Senior, Esq., one of the Masters of our High Court of Chancery, and F. R. S. ; J. H. Gerrard, D. L., Principal of the Bristol College ; R. Sheepshanks, Clerk, F. R. S. ; J. Sims, Esq. D. M. ; C. Thirlwall, Clerk, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge ; J. Walker, Esq., F. R. S ; and Henry Warburton, Esq., Member of the Commons' House of Parliament, and Fellow of the Royal Society ; during our royal will and pleasure, and all the persons whom we may hereafter appoint to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, one body politic and corporate, by the name of the University of London.—[The document then goes on at great length to specify the details of the administration, regulations, and privileges of the Institution.]—The University is to consist of a Chancellor, appointed for life by the crown ; of a Vice-Chancellor, appointed in the first instance by the crown for one year, and subsequently by the annual election of the senate ; and of a body of Fellows or members of the senate, of such number as the crown shall determine from time to time. The number of Fellows now appointed is 35. These, and their successors, are constituted a body politic and corporate, with the usual grant of a common seal, the right of suing and being sued, etc. under their corporate name, and that of holding personal property to any extent, and real property not exceeding the value of £10,000 per annum. This body politic and corporate is empowered to confer, after examination, the several degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, doctor of laws, bachelor of medicine, doctor of medicine, and to examine for medical degrees in the four branches of medicine, surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy, charging reasonable fees for these several degrees. Persons presenting themselves for examination to produce certificates of their having gone through the proper course of study, from the London University College, King's College, or such other institutions, in any part of the King's dominions, as his Majesty by his sign manual may hereafter authorise to grant such certificates. In the case of candidates for medical degrees, the certificates of such of the medical schools of Great Britain, or even of foreign countries, as the Senate of the University may recommend to his Majesty for that purpose, are to be accepted. The Crown reserves to itself to be the Visitor of the University, with the usual powers appertaining to that office,—*Galignani's Messenger, December* 17.

WILL OF MR. WOOD.

The extent of the property left by this document, and the various reports which have been afloat on the subject, excited much public attention towards the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, yesterday, when the case was brought forward. The parties being " Wood and others, v. Goodlake, Helps, and other." Mr. James Wood died on 20th April last, aged 80. The question now to be decided was concerning the admissibility of an allegation propounding a codicil, which it will be remembered, was sent through the medium of the threepenny post to the residence of T. Helps, Esq., Balham-hill. The contents of this condicil are as follows: —

" In codicil to my will I gave to the corporation of Gloucester the sum of £140,000, and in this I now give £60,000 more to my executors for the same purposes as I have before mentioned. I also give to my friends—Philpotts, the sum of £50,000 ; Mr. E. Council, £10,000 ; Mr. Thomas Helps, of Cheapside, £10,000 ; Mrs. Eliza Goodlake, and Mr. Thomas Wood, of Smith-street, Chelsea, each £20,000 ; Samuel Wood, of Cleveland-street, Mile-end, £14,000, and this gentleman's family, £6,000. I confirm also any other bequests which I have made, and give the rest to my executors, for their own interest. JAMES WOOD.

" Gloucester City Old Bank, July, 1835.

It will be seen that this codicil materially affects the interests of Mr. Helps, on whose behalf the allegation was now offered. The property of the deceased, which was of the greatest extent amounted in real property to £ 0,000 per annum and in personal to upwards of £1,000,000. The suit is very heavy and of immense length, and in order to prevent confusion the learned Judge inquired who were the counsel and for whose interest they appeared ; when it was discovered that there were five different parties in the litigation, and the following counsel were engaged onthier behalf.—The King's Advocate, assisted by Doctors Lushington and Adams, for the executors, Aderman Wood Mr. Chadwell, Mr. Sermen, and another ; Doctors Barnaby and Nicholls for Mr. Helps ; Doctors Phillimore and Haggard for Mrs. Goodlacke ; Doctor Curtis, for Mr. G. Hitchins, a party benefited by the original will ; and Doctor Robinson for Mr. Philpotts.—The King's Advocate, the leading counsel for the executors, opposed this allegation. He would call the attention of the Court to the facts, which were of the most extraordinary nature, concerning the codicil, a paper which required the depest consideration before probate could be granted to it. Everything connected with it was of the most suspicious nature ; the condition in which it was ; the contest of it ; and " last, but not least," surprising was, how it found its way to the possessor. First, then, he (the King's Advocate) would direct the Court to the condition in which it was ; torn in two distinct places ; and, what was very singular, one of the rents, divided, and nearly obliterated, the Christian and surname of the signature, " James Wood," the alleged writer of this codicil. Another injury which this unfortunate manuscript had received was that it had been burned. Now, the Learned Counsel argued that these circumstances would naturally create mistrust in the minds of the Court were they alone ; but here, on this occasion, that mistrust must be doubled, for the contents also of this paper are surprising, for it is not very probable that a person of the disposition which Mr. Wood notoriously was, should, beside the already munificent bequest of £140,000, which he had left to the corporation of Gloucester, give an additional present of £90,000 ; next it had been suggested to him (the Learned Advocate) that no wonder Mr. Wood had been so bountiful to that corporation, for it purchased for its use from Mr. Wood's shop all the articles which they required, and which he was usually in the habit of selling. This the learned counsel thought a truly cogent reason—that because a body of men had purchased goods to the amount of about £11 or £12 per annum, it should be a natural *sequitur* that he in his will should leave bequests to the amount of about £200,000. Another thing which must present itself to the view of the Court is the fact—how this paper reached the hands of Mr. Helps ? Why, through the medium of the threepenny post ; perhaps the only method by which the person sending it would be safe from the detection, and to it were attached some pencil marks. " This paper is chosen out from many others from people whom I could hang. They pretend that it is not in Wood's hand. They want to swindle me, or something to that effect." It was incumbent, then, on the parties offering this allegation to prove that this is the handwriting of Mr. Wood. That if they can proceed so far, then they must show that the rents were not done by him *animo cancellandi* ; but that they were done through the malice or ignorance of some other party ; and unless they can satisfy the mind of the Court with regard to these facts the allegation must be rejected, and the codicil annulled. The Learned Advocate then went at great length through the different articles of the allegation, and objected to them, on the general grounds of the want of specification, and submitted to the Court that the arguments which he had used must be entirely fatal to this paper.—Dr. Lushington followed on the same side. He fully concurred in the arguments used by his learned leader, and thought that a greater piece of villany had never before been brought under the notice of this Court ; and contended that, if every article of the allegation which was now offered was true, the Court could not grant probate to this paper unless the witnesses which, if it were admitted, would be examined on it, could swear how this paper was torn, and could tell every particular relating to it. Dr. Adams on the same side, will be heard next sitting.—*Globe December* 16.

THE SNOW STORM.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE SNOW AT LEWES.—We have just received an express from Lewes, dragged through the snow in a chaise and four containing intelligence of a most dreadful and melancholy calamity in that town. About noon to-day an immense avalanche of snow glided from the Cliffe Hills at the back of Mr. Hilman's lime-kilns, and falling over the precipice which towers above this part of the town, dashed in the roofs, and entirely destroyed five houses, burying the unfortunate inmates under a mountain of snow. The scene which followed was terrific and distressing in the extreme. The report of the falling mass drew thousands of people to the spot ; and so great was the excitement which prevailed, that a quarter of an hour expired before silence could be established. Every hand that could lift a spade set to work without delay to extricate the unhappy creatures perishing beneath the ruins. A Mrs. Robinson was dug out with a child at the breast, the mother dead. The unfortunate woman on the first alarm had escaped ; but, rendered desperate by the strong affection of a mother, rushed back to her house to save her other children, when, shocking to relate, the avalanche poured down upon the whole[illegible] them alive. A Mrs. Taylor was dug ou[illegible] very slight hopes of her surviving, as she wa[illegible] Her eldest daughter and five other children ha[illegible] taken out of the snow ; but how many more peopl[illegible] ried, how many have been extricated, and who are [illegible] alive, it was impossible, in the confusion which preva[illegible] to ascertain with correctness. Men were still digging w[illegible] our messenger left. It is ascertained that upwards [illegible] fourteen human beings were involved in the destructive [illegible]

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Marlborough [illegible] Monday evening, in his travelling carriage and four, wit[illegible] out-riders. It was understood his Grace was journeying [illegible] the mansion of the Duke of Beaufort, where he was at [illegible] marriage ceremony to give away the daughter of the [illegible] Duke of Beaufort to Mr. Codrington, son of Sir Bet[illegible] His Grace was anxious to pass onward from Marlboro[illegible] directly, but learning the roads were impassable, he stopped for the night at the Castle Inn. The next morning his Grace started, but the carriage got fixed in a wheat-field between Marl-borough and Babington. Fortunately, the surveyor of that line of roads Mr. Merrifield, was not far distant, being instructing a body of labourers ; and on one of the outriders coming to him, he readily came to the assistance of the Noble Duke, whom he piloted across the country till they came to a sound-bottomed road.

In the early part of this morning (Thursday) the same anxiety was exhibited at the different coach offices to obtain a knowledge of the state of the country, and what further casualties might have taken place, but as the morning advanced, and it was ascertained that many coaches had come in, and that there was a further arrival of mails, the apprehension and curiosity began very much to diminish. Very general fears were etertained that there would be considerable loss of life or at least of property, and the principal inquiry made was, with a view to ascertain if these fears were well founded. We are happy to say, that as far as the information goes at present, the lamentable occurrence at Lewes is the only one calculated to support the apprehensions which were excited. The danger, however, is not yet over ; for though as we have stated, there have been many arrivals this morning, many mails and coaches are still due. At the Belle Sauvage, a Bath coach came in last night, the first Bath coach since the storm, and, this morning, the Norwich mail of Monday reached the same office about ten o'clock. The passengers happily have no accident to report, but the same difficulties were to be surmounted which have arisen in other parts of the country.

We heard of only one arrival at the Bull and Mouth, that the Shrewsbury coach, which only brought accounts similar to those already given, viz. that the country in that direction is covered with snow. The Royal Bruce arrived from Manchester in the course of the morning. Persons who came by it state that the snow had drifted to such an extent between Leicester and Northampton, as to occasion considerable difficulty and danger. At one period the coach was completely embedded in snow, and it was some time before it could proceed. In fact, to use the expression of one of the passengers, " the snow was mountains high."

At the Swan-Two-Necks, ten or a dozen coaches have arrived from different places. The accounts brought by all of them concur in speaking of the severity of the weather, the difficulties occasioned by it in regard to the snow, and happily add further to the supposition that the extent of the loss of life is now known.

Among the other miscellaneous arrivals are three Liverpool mails, two Holyhead mails, four Bristol coaches, two Manchester mails, and one Yeovil mail. It seems certain that the farmers will be large sufferers from the loss of their cattle, besides having a stop put to their dealings, and the disposal of the produce on hand, as the fairs for the last few days have been quite deserted. At the Bull Inn, Aldgate, there have been various arrivals from different parts of Essex ; but, there are still some coaches out which were expected at that office some time ago. The mischief, however, is considered to be so far over, that more coaches will be sent out to-night, and the different coach-offices now do not refuse to take charge of parcels ; but they expressly stipulate that they cannot be answerable for delays which might injure perishable commodities because the communications are still very uncertain, and that the public must take the chance in cases where the roads are still stopped up.

It is hardly necessary to say that as the arrivals are still so incomplete, various disastrous rumours are afloat, but we have endeavoured to give as precise an account as possible of all the authentic information collected in order to enable our readers to judge of the credit to be attached to these rumours. Among others current, it was stated that the guard of the Brighton mail, whose illness was before mentioned, died last night, but we give the report only as it was mentioned, our informant has not had the opportunity of ascertaining its correctness. There is still a good deal of stagnation in the City, in consequence of the want of letters, and the traffic is much impeded. Most of the omnibuses have four horses instead of two, and there are plenty of cabs with horses tandem fashion, or with two horses to the shafts. In Cheapside, the half-melted snow is about a foot deep ; and in other parts of the City, the road is in a worse condition. About the Post-office the concourse is still much greater than usual, and the notices put up from time to time are eagerly read. The Bristol mail arrived about twelve o'clock, and information from it was sought after with avidity ; but, excepting a confirmation as to the immense accumulation of snow un the Western road, no fact was gathered worth mentioning.

The Post-office establishment is indefatigable in its exertions to forward letters the moment a mail arrives, to accomplish which a number of extra hands have been engaged, and the General-post letters are delivered every two hours, by the men employed in the Twopenny-post-office. The inconvenience to commerce has been very great. We are informed that one London banking-house last night noted upwards of 200 bills of exchange which the firm feel convinced would have been regularly paid, had no stoppage taken place in the mails arriving at the usual time.—*Galignani's Messenger, Jan.* 1.

VERY MYSTERIOUS.—A considerable decree of excitement was occasioned in the quiet town of Chepstow on Monday, by a warrant being issued against a lady of gay and elegant appearance, residing at Mount Pleasant, on a charge of felony. The person who keeps the house denied that the fair one resided there ; but the officers, after watching for 24 hours, were ungallant enough to take advantage of an opportunity of entering the house, and forced their way into the lady's bed-room, regardless of her being in bed, and with the greatest minuteness searched every corner of the chamber, their scrutiny being rewarded by the discovery of a quantity of gentlemen's wearing apparel quite new, and several diamond and other rings and jewellery of all sorts, concealed on the top of the bed. The officers carried off their prize, lady and all, to the great dismay of an elderly gentleman, who felt most acutely the painful separation, which was not greatly relieved by the presence of his lawful wife, who had been actually waiting the whole night with the officers, in order to see her frail lord and master, and withdraw him from the fascinations of his " sweet Susan." It appears that during the Gloucester races the *lady* had taken up her abode at the Bell Inn, where the temptation of carrying off the property found in her possession, and which has been identified by Mrs. Marsh as hers, was too great to withstand. She has been conducted to the ancient city of Gloucester, there to pay a visit to the worthy Mayor. She was dressed with great splendour.—*Hereford Journal*.

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